

[THURSDAY, January 19, 1769.]

NEW-YORK

OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

THE



JOURNAL;

THE
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published August 11, 1768.
Flour at 18/6 per Ct.A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.
11 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	D's Age.	High- Water.	rises H.	M.	sets H.
THURSDAY	12	6	after 7	13	before 5
FRIDAY	13	7	7	12	5
SATURDAY	14	8	7	11	5
SUNDAY	15	9	7	10	5
MONDAY	16	10	7	9	5
TUESDAY	17	11	7	8	5
WEDNESDAY	18	12	7	7	5

Days 9 Hours 34 Minutes long, the 19th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	31. 10d.	Beef per Barrel	45s. 0d.
Flour	18s. 0d.	Pork	72s. 0d.
Brown Bread	18s. 0d.	Salt	2s. 6d.
West-India Rum	4s. 3d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 1d.
New-England ditto	2s. 8d.	Chocol. per Doz. L.	6s. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	6s. 1d.	Bees	1s. 8d.
Single refined ditto	11s. 0d.	Nut Wood	33s. 0d.
Molasses	2s. 3d.	Oak ditto	20s. 0d.

BOSTON, December 26.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

THIS Morning a Vessel from Salem or Marblehead, having a Cask of Sugar on board, which it was supposed had not been properly cleared out, was seized by one of the Custom-House Officers, who brought a Number of SOLDIERS to assist and keep Possession of said Vessel, but upon discovery that the Sugar had been reported at the Custom House, the vessel was released. It is very extraordinary that Soldiers should be called in upon such Occasions: It seems calculated to lead Admiration to conceive that the Quartering of Troops in this Town is necessary to enable the Custom-House Officers to discharge their Duty; but this is so far from being the Case, that no one Article of Goods which has been seized in the Port of Boston since the new Regulations, and perhaps before, has been rescued from the Officers; it is indeed true that soon after the Commissioners retired to the Castle, a poor simple Irishman endeavouring to save the Duty upon a few Hogheads of Molasses, had the same seized and thereby lost the Fruits of several Years Industry: The petty Officer who had the Charge of the Vessel for some Time, was one Evening locked up in the Cabin, and a few Hogheads of Molasses were carried off; as soon as it was known to the Inhabitants, they expressed their Resentment at this Procedure in such a Manner, that the Hogheads of Molasses very soon found the Way back again to the Vessel in full Tale and Quantity.

Dec 27. A Report is current, that Mr. Alderman T—k, has procured a Copy of the Will or Instruments whereby C—m—r P—, gave to the late C. T—d, the Reversion of an Estate represented to him as worth £. 50,000—which he intends to produce in the House of C—m—s next S—f—n, in order to shew what secret Influence had been exerted for the Procurement of an American B—d of C—f—ms. It might also be of special Service to present that H—e with the Picture of a certain Lady of Pleasure, whose Influence was powerful enough to procure £. 500 a Year for a B. that those Guardians of the People might see how the Monies taken from Americans is charmed away and applied not for the lessening of the National Debt but for the Support of M—l W—h—s and P—s—s.

Dec. 28. A further Number of Libels against the concerned in landing some Molasses out of the Vessel before mentioned, which was not reported to the Custom House, has been lately entered in the Registers-Office of the Court of Admiralty. This Trade which was formerly considered even by the B—d of T—e as Advantageous to the Nation, is now treated with great Severity; a Duty of one Penny per Gallon on Molasses, and Five Shillings per Hundred on F. Sugars is not laid for the Regulation of the West-India Trade, but for the express

Purpose of a Revenue. Ad—f—n has not even endeavoured to save Appearances; the Molasses produced and imported from our own Islands, is burdened with the same Duty, and all English Sugars shipped from hence to our own Markets by an Act of Parliament passed in 1765, shall be deemed and taken to be foreign and liable to the same Duties and Restrictions. The impolitick Severity made use of to secure this Revenue, if what never reaches the Exchequer may be properly term'd Revenue, has nearly destroyed our Trade with the foreign West-India Islands, before the late Regulations notwithstanding the Diligence of French and Spanish Guarda-Costas, vast Quantities of Sugar, Coffee, Indigo, &c. were brought from those Islands chiefly in Exchange for our Fish, the Growth of the Continent, and British Imports; these were again exported to the Mediterranean and other foreign Markets, and the greatest Part of the neat Proceeds thereof remitted in Bills and Cash to the British Merchants in Pay for the Goods we received from thence: But now the North-American Merchants are deprived of those advantageous Remittances, and instead of having Sugars for Export, that Article has so arisen in Price, that what was lately sold at this Market for about 17s. will now command upwards of 42s. Sterling per Hundred: The Monies wrested from Americans by the injudicious Project of a Revenue, may indeed enable a M—r to create a Number of new Offices, multiply Place Men, and increase Salaries, but can never countervail the National Damage, by the lessening of its Navigation and the Loss of so profitable a circular Trade.

The C—l met this Day, and the G—r renewed his Request, that they would agreeable to the Petition of Sheriff Greenleaf, indemnify said Sheriff as to his Conduct at the Manufactory-House, in the Action brought against him by Mr. William Brown, and in order to shew the reasonableness of this Requirement, he was pleased to tell the C—l, that in this Business Mr. Greenleaf pursued their Vote, and did not act as Sheriff, but as their Bailiff, he having commissioned him so to do. The Council were the more surprised at this Demand, and the G—rs Assertion to support it, as he could not but remember, that when they first heard of the Sheriff's extraordinary Procedure respecting the Manufactory-House; they were so alarmed as to have a Meeting among themselves on the 22d of October last, when Seven of the Eleven of the Council, (six of whom, by continual Application were drawn into the unhappy Vote,) which were all whose Presence could then be procured, waited upon the G—r and acquainted him that it was their unanimous Opinion, that the whole Procedure of the Sheriff was expressly contrary to their Intention in said Vote, which was only general for the clearing the Manufactory-House for the Reception of the Troops after the Barracks at the Castle should be full; and that they never had an Idea of the Sheriff's making a forceable Entry contrary to Law; and that notwithstanding this Application, the Siege of the Manufactory was continued for about twelve Days after: One of the C—l then asked the G—r whether the Sheriff acted as Bailiff when he sent for a Number of the Regulars to assist him when he forceably entered the said House, as Part of the Posse-Comitatus, or whether a Bailiff could legally do it; and it was then observed that as this could not be done; the Presumption, was that Mr. Greenleaf had acted only as Sheriff in that Business: All that was offered by the C—l did not discourage the G—r from exerting his Influence in support of this Officer, he insisted upon the Question being put, and it was accordingly put in Words of the following Import, viz. Whether the C—l would take upon themselves the Defence of said Action on the Part of the Sheriff, or indemnify said Sheriff.—To which Question the C—l replied in a Manner that has brought as much Credit upon themselves as it has cast Reproach upon the G—r.

That they would not at present determine that Question, the C—l being of Opinion, that for them to do any Thing that might give a Bias,

either to Court or Jury, would be extremely wrong: That for the C—l now to determine, whether they would indemnify Sheriff Greenleaf, or would not indemnify him might give such a Bias, and therefore they desire to be excused from giving any Answer till the Cause shall be determined in a Court of Justice. It is said that the G—r was greatly mortified by the foregoing Vote of C—l, and could not forbear expressing his Resentment, by telling them that if he was in their Place he should be ashamed of looking the Sheriff in the Face, and that their Conduct would make an ill Appearance on the other Side the Water, where they might depend it would be properly represented, and where he apprehended Measures might be taken to procure Justice to that Officer.

It may throw some further Light upon this Procedure of the Sheriff respecting the Manufactory-House, to observe, that this House is the Property of the Province, which Mr. Brown has been permitted to improve for about twelve Years past, and that altho' it should be supposed, that the G—r and C—l have a right to dispose of the Property of the Province, upon a Dissolution of the General Assembly, or that Mr. Brown was an Intruder in this House, points which are by no Means granted; yet it does not follow that he could be dispossessed in any other Way than by Ejectment in a due Course of Law. The Conduct of the Sheriff cannot therefore be excused in his forceable Entry, or in that aggravating Circumstance of it, his calling the Soldiery to his Assistance, when some respectable Inhabitants declared to him they stood ready to aid him in all legal Steps upon this Occasion, and that he could not but know that this was the Disposition of the Inhabitants.

The above is another Specimen of the Conduct of G. B. and the Spirit with which he is actuated, this we are persuaded is now so well understood that not a single Colony on the Continent envies the Massachusetts, such an Administration any more than the Residence of the Commissioners.

Dec. 29. A Number of Robberies have been lately committed by the Soldiers, for which some of them have been apprehended and committed to Gaol. The other Evening as a Journeyman to a Silver-smith, was going through an Alley leading into Ann-Street he met a Soldier, who took hold of him and ordered him to deliver up his Money; a Scuffle ensued, when the Smith was thrown by the Soldier, who clapt his Knee upon his Breast and a Hand upon his Mouth, to prevent an Alarm, and with the other Hand robbed him of the few Pence he had in his Pocket; a whistling was then made, supposed by some of his Comrades, when the Soldier ran and made his Escape, leaving the Journeyman much wounded. This is not the only instance of a Street Robbery, since the arrival of the Troops, which before was a Crime unknown in this Town, and serves more and more to convince us, how much beholden we are to some Persons among us, not only for the Introduction of such a set of Men into the Province, but for influencing to their being quartered in the midst of us, which gives them a still greater Opportunity to injure and distress the Inhabitants. It cannot but raise our Indignation to perceive that altho' G—r B—d, and the C—m—rs were so ready in reporting and exaggerating every little trifling Disturbance that took Place before the arrival of the Troops, they can now behold with perfect Indifference, if not Satisfaction, all the Riots, Outrages, Robberies, &c. that are daily perpetrated among us.

Dec. 30. It is said that the Animosties which have appeared between the King's Soldiers and Seamen, which were neither at first fomented, nor have since been encouraged by the Inhabitants, has occasioned several serious Consultations between their respective Officers, as to the best Method of checking and removing them; and we hear that General Pomeroy, observing that the severest Whippings are ineffectual to restrain the Men from a too free Use of Spirituous Liquors, is about substituting some other Punishment in the Room thereof; a large Log, to which a Delinquent is to be chained, for a longer or shorter Time is talked of,

and the experiment trying; but some think that if a Drunkard was confined in a dark Room, for one or more Days, and only fed with Bread and Water, it would not only serve his Health after a Debauch, but have the most likely Tendency to restrain him from hard drinking for the future.

Dec. 31. Yesterday the Selectmen, waited upon General Pomeroy, to acquaint him that the Music of the Fife, &c. on the Sabbath, was very disagreeable to the Inhabitants, and might have an ill Effect upon the younger and more thoughtless part of the Community, with Respect to the Observance of that Day; and as they apprehended it contrary to Law, they expressed their Hopes and Desires that it might be omitted for the future, as they had taken Notice it had sometimes been in stormy Weather; they also took the Liberty to observe, that the challenging the Inhabitants when passing the Streets, was looked upon as a great grievance, and would therefore not be submitted to by the People, who did not look upon themselves in a Garrison State, and were therefore determined to seek Redress in a legal Way, if it was still continued; that they thought it but prudent to mention this to him, that he might by suppressing what was complained of, do Justice to the Inhabitants, to prevent those disagreeable Consequences, which might otherwise follow.—The last Evening, we were sorry to say it, as three young Gentlemen, were passing the House were General Pomeroy resides, having a large Glass lanthorn with them, they were challenged by one of the Centinels placed at the Gates, and declining giving any other Answer to the same, than that they were those who should do them no hurt; they were so ill treated by a Centinel, as that one of the young Fellows received several Blows from him, and another of them a push from the muzzle of the Musket in his Face, which much wounded him; the General upon Application gave the Names of the two Centinels, who were ordered under Guard; the abused, applied to a Magistrate, and information will be given in, to the Grand Jury of the County, that they may be proceeded with, according to the Merits of their Offence.

Jan. 1. The Soldiery are obliged, the Lord's Day not excepted, to attend twice or thrice a Day at the calling of the Rolls. There being now four Regiments and part of another among us, who have much Leisure on their Hands, what pity is it that they are not ordered to attend Prayers in the Churches nearest to them, once a Day at least; and if their Chaplains would give a few Words of Exhortation at those Seasons, and employ but one Hour in a Week, in catechising or instructing the Soldiers in the fundamental Principles of Christianity, many of whom appear to be as ignorant thereof, as those who are initiated under the Banners of Mahomet.—Might it not be hoped and expected, that their Morals would be reformed, whereby they would become better Soldiers, and render their Residence in our Town less intolerable to the sober Inhabitants.—

The noise of the Fife was this Day more general and offensive than it has been upon any Sabbath, since the Troops came among us.

THE EXAMINER, No. II.

Addressed to the Freeholders and Freemen of the City of New-York.

It is perhaps to Trade, that the People of Great Britain, owe their Freedom and Independency, their Learning and Arts; their extensive Colonies Abroad, and their prodigious Riches at Home. Preface to Treatise on naval Trade.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS,

IN my former Paper, I examined how far a certain Candidate, was entitled to your Favour, from his Attachment to Freedom, expressed upon a memorable Occasion, and in remarkable Terms:—At present, I shall lay before you, some important Considerations, necessary to be duly weighed, previous to the ensuing Election.—But, before I proceed, give me leave to exhibit a short Sketch of the Interests and Constitutions of our Mother Country; and of this Province in some capital Points; not because, I suppose you ignorant thereof, but, because it will be the Ground Work on which my Conclusions will be built.

The Kingdom of Great Britain, my fellow Citizens, is governed by a King, who enjoys the Crown by hereditary Right; a Body of Peers, composed of Persons illustrious by their Birth and Possessions;—and a House of Commons, consisting of the People's Representatives, chosen by voluntary Suffrage.—Each of these three Estates is a Check upon the others,* and has Privileges and Powers peculiar to itself; but they can exercise the legislative Power in Conjunction only.

The House of Commons of Great Britain, is a numerous Body, containing considerably above five hundred Members, some of whom represent the Boroughs, others Shires or Counties, and others again, Cities or trading Towns, from whence they derive the Name of *Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses*.

* Vide Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, B. 11. ch. vi.

—By this distribution, every Class of Men, and particularly the Merchant, is adequately represented, and the grand Principle of English Liberty closely adhered to, "namely, that no Man is bound by any Laws, to which he has not given his Consent, either by himself or his Representatives."*

The true Interests of Great Britain are of a commercial Nature.—Commerce is the never failing Source from whence she derives her immense Riches, and surprising Power.—The Wealth of every foreign Nation, by the Assistance of Commerce, becomes her own.—Commerce affording a Nursery of Seamen, supplies her both with Men and Money, for those victorious Fleets, which ride triumphant o'er the Main, and carry Terror to each hostile Shore.—So sensible has she ever been of the Benefits resulting from Commerce, that as the judicious Montesquieu observes, "Whilst other Nations make the Interests of Commerce yield to those of Politics, the English on the contrary, have always made their political Interests give way to those of Commerce."†

The Constitution of this Colony, my Fellow Citizens, is a Picture in Miniature, of that of Great Britain, and our true Interests are the same.—The Governor, represents the King; the Council, the House of Lords; and the Assembly, the Commons.—But among others, there is this essential Difference between them, with Respect to the last Branch of the Legislature, that the House of Commons, as I have before observed, is a very numerous Body, great Part of which is chosen by the trading Interest of the Nation; whilst our Assembly contains no more than twenty seven Members, but four of whom are chosen by this City, the only trading Part of the Province.—By this Means we are exposed to a double Inconvenience; for first, our Rights and Liberties are at the Disposal of an inconsiderable Number of Men, who may be easily cajoled by Promises, corrupted by Bribes, worked upon by smooth and artful Insinuations, or intimidated by Threats, unless they are guarded against all Temptations and Assaults, by internal Rectitude, (the surest Guide) of which we ought to have unquestionable Proof.—Lord Bellamont, a Lover of Liberty, (as Mr. Smith informs us)‡ during his Administration, was so well apprised of this Inconvenience, and the Ease with which a small Number of Members might be influenced to serve the private Ends of a Faction; that even in the Infancy of the Colony, his Lordship was warm in a Scheme for increasing the Assemblymen from nineteen, at that Time their Number, to thirty, and so in Proportion as the Colony became more numerous.—

The only Remedy we are Masters of in this Respect, is to choose Persons of approved Integrity:—A Remedy, my Fellow Citizens, which the known Character and Behaviour of the late Mayor, and the spirited Conduct of Messrs. De L—y, W—n, and J—y, have made not only eligible, but easy. But secondly, as our true Interests are commercial, it is a great, but unavoidable Inconvenience, that so small a Proportion of the Assembly should be elected by the trading Part of the Province. We all know that the Country Members in general, have been more studious to enhance the Price of Country Produce, than to promote and extend the Trade of the Colony, We ought therefore, as far as lies in our Power, to atone for this Defect, by choosing Persons well affected to, and well acquainted with the Interests of Trade.—Now, no Person can be supposed either so hearty in what relates to Commerce, as the Merchant himself, who feels every Restriction, and suffers by every Imposition laid upon it; or so well skill'd in the natural Tendency of every Measure, either to advance or discourage it.—No Person can be supposed so provident to prevent all Attempts, by which Commerce may be injured; or so capable and studious of investigating proper Means, whereby its Burthens may be lessened, and its Advantages increased.

Not but what I conceive that where a Man has signified himself in the Service of his Country, tho' no Merchant, he may be a very proper Representative for this City, provided his profession does not clash with the Interests of Commerce, and his Connections are such as may induce him to espouse them. §—But then what Title can the Candidate in Question plead for himself?—Can he pretend that the Interests of his profession coincide with those of Commerce?—I answer, that in many Cases they are diametrically opposite.—Every increase of penal Laws creates a new Field for Contention, and makes Employment for the Lawyer, whilst it clogs and embarrasses Trade.—Every Method of retarding

* Robin's Dissertation on the Government of the Anglo Saxons.

† Spirit of Laws, 20. Ch. vi.

‡ Vid. Smith's Hist. New-York, Part III.

§ This is precisely the Case of Mr D—y. —He is no Merchant; but nearly connected with many of the principal Merchants of the City.—He may plead both his Father's Merits and his own.—His Father was a most upright Judge and patriotic Governor.—He himself was a strenuous Advocate for the Colonies in England; has appeared one of the foremost in the Cause of Liberty in the Assembly, and particularly zealous as to what regarded the Five Pound Act.

Justice and rendering it more expensive, delights and benefits the Lawyer, whilst it keeps the merchant out of that money, he could employ in Business to the advantage of himself and the Emolument of the Community.—Can he alledge that his Connections with the Traders of this City are so strong, as would induce him to consult their Interests and neglect his own?—Human nature is too much affected by interested Motives for us to make the Supposition; and besides his Connections are chiefly with Persons of his own profession.—Can he have the Confidence to assert, that his Virtue would surmount the Obstacles Self-Interest lays in his Way?—This we must be allowed to deny, since he has made the aggrandizing himself and strengthening a mischievous Party, the sole Ends of all his Actions.—Can he in short, with any Colour of Probability, lay claim to your Gratitude, for the eminent Services which he has done his Country?—What extraordinary Services, my Fellow Citizens, are these upon which so great a Stress is to be laid?—At a Critical Juncture, as I have already shewn, he threw a Damp upon the Cause of Liberty: and in Contradiction to the great Doctrines of our Religion, which recommends Unity and Brotherly Love, has, from the earliest Period of his Life, in Conjunction with other wicked Men, by Fraud and sanctimonious Pretences, endeavoured to embitter the Minds of one Denomination of Christians against the other.—These alone, my Fellow Citizens, are the important Services, which he hath done his Country; and he humbly requests that you would, out of a principle of Gratitude, confer on him a Place of the highest Trust and Dignity, for which, both his Profession and Interests render him highly unfit.

NEW-YORK, December 19.

Last Evening arrived the ———, Packet, Capt. Jeffries, in 7 Weeks and 5 Days from Falmouth, by whom we understand there are London Papers to the 19th of November, but as we have not been able to obtain a sight of any so late as we have already had, and having neither Time nor Room, we must refer our Readers to our next for the News. On the Passage Capt. Jeffries spoke with the following Vessels, viz. Jan. 18, Lat. 26, Lon. 53, the Ship Tiger, Capt. Cathcart, from Boston for Antigua; Jan. 13th, Lat. 33, Lon. 70, a Brig from New-York for Nevis—London Papers of the 10th Nov. inform us, that on the 9th of Nov. the Queen was delivered of a Princess.—That a Lord Lieutenant will be appointed for America, as for Ireland.—That the Duke of Grafton is appointed prime Minister, pro tempore.—That War is expected between France and Russia.—We hear likewise of the Death of the Duke of New Castle, and that the Corsicans have gained another Victory over the French. (No Room for more News.)

Extract of a Letter from Pensacola, dated 30th November, 1768. Concerning the late Expulsion of the Spanish Governor, Don Ulloa, from New Orleans, on the 2d of November last.

"THE arbitrary and ungracious Deportment of Don Ulloa, has, almost since his first Arrival in the Colony, been to the last Degree disgusting to the French Inhabitants, who have long been meditating on Means to rid it and themselves of him. Some late unpopular Restrictions on their Trade from the French Islands, and Apprehensions of still worse that might ensue, at last brought their Resolutions to a Head.—Above Five Hundred of the principal Planters and Merchants, secretly bound themselves to support each other in the Attempt, and on a certain Day fix'd for the Purpose, 1500 or 2000 of them assembled, with their Memorial of Grievances.—The Council sat in great Form, and a Number of their respectable Body were deputed to Don Ulloa, to require his Subscription to certain Articles which they had dictated; or as the only Alternative, to convey himself in the speediest Manner he possibly could out of the Colony. The first he did not choose to comply with, nor to dispute the latter.—He accordingly, without the least Hesitation, embarked himself, his Wife, and his Household Deities, and sailed I believe about a Fortnight ago for the Havana. What the Result of this Affair will be is impossible even to guess."

"Should he be arm'd at the Havana with a sufficient Force to return to New Orleans, its easy to conceive the Fate of the Inhabitants! A Million of their Curses accompanied his unfortunate Donship." He left a Frigate with the Marines, not in a Condition to put to Sea, and two Hostages, for Payment of Debts due to the French. Four of the principal French Gentlemen were to embark in 4 or 5 Days, to lay their Affairs before the Court of France, and solicit Redress of sundry Grievances; in which if they should fail of Success, they intended to set Fire to their Houses and retire to an English Government.

WHEREAS a paper signed Philo

Patriz, appeared in the Mercury, on Monday the 16th Inst. in which there was a reflection on Mr. L—y's church; we can assure the publick, that it was done without our consent, knowledge, or approbation, as we have no dislike to any person for his religious tenets, and entirely disapprove of such reflections on any denomination whatsoever.

JOHN CRUGER, JAMES DE LANCEY, JACOB WALTON, JAMES JAUNCEY.

THE Freeholders and Freemen,

of the City and County of New-York, in the Interest of John Cruger, James De Lancey, Jacob Walton, and James Jauncey, are requested to meet at the House of George Burnes, on Saturday next, at 5 o'Clock in the Evening. New-York, January 18, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

By ISAAC CLOW,

GOOD Michilimackinac Beaver—Indian dress'd G. Dear Skins, and a well assorted Store of European Goods.

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JAMES DE LANCEY,
JAMES JAUNCEY.

and Freeman,
New-York, in the Inte-
Lancey, Jacob Walton,
to meet at the House of
ext, at 5 o'Clock in the
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OLD,
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Cap. Sears's Reply to Mr. Robert Murray's Remarks,
(published in Mr. Gain's Gazette of Monday last) on his
and Col. Corfa's Affidavit, &c. published in our Last, came
too late to find Room in this Day's Paper, but will be in our
next, if not countermanded.

City of New-York, **ABEL HARDENBROOK**, Jacobus Stouten-
burgh, and Huybert Van Wagenen,
make Oath, That in the year 1764—a dispute arose in the
Dutch congregation of this city,—that these deponents were
appointed by what is called the Dutch party, as a committee
to carry on a law suit, for determining that controversy;
that they accordingly employed council, who, tho' mem-
bers of the Church of England, instead of fomenting,
proposed settling the matter in an amicable way, that the
said gentlemen appeared backward, and with reluctance
consented to commence the said suit, expressing concern
that there should be such an unhappy division in the Church.
That they deferred commencing it, till requested in writing
to do it, by a great number of the said congregation. And
these deponents further say, that they never were advised
by any Churchmen whatever to bring the said suit, nor did
any of them excite or foment the dispute to their, or either
of their knowledge or belief, but the same was brought
for what these deponents then did and still do look upon
to be an infringement of their rights. And that no Church-
men contributed to the expense of the said suit, nor
(except their council) in any wise maintained or supported
the same. And further the deponents say, not.

Sworn the 18th day of
January, 1769.
Before me, Elias Desrosiers,

JARVIS ROEBUCK,
CORK-CUTTER, from LONDON,
At the Foot of POT-BAKERS-HILL:

SELLS all sorts of corks, cork soals,
clogs ditto, and cork jackets, wholesale and retail, at
the lowest prices. He has also imported, in the last vessels
from London,—best shushong and bohea teas, callimancoes,
durants, tammies, and shallons; quilted petticoats, and a
neat assortment of jewellery; grocery, such as prunes, raisins,
currants, almonds, &c. together with a large assortment of
shop goods,—Likewise, olives, capers, anchovies, fresh oat-
meal, and split peas.—He will sell on the most reasonable
terms.

TO BE SOLD, By
JAMES ABEELE,
For CASH only,
CHOICE Jamaica Spirits, and
West-India Rum, by the Hoghead; Muscovado and
Loaf Sugar by the Hoghead, Tierce or Barrel; Chocolate
by the Box, resin'd and Bloomery Iron, Nails of different
Sorts, Cotton Checks, best Velvet and common Corks. Also,
Iron Pots, and Kettles, Chimney Backs, Sides, and Bottoms
of all Sizes, made at Vestivius Furnace, at Newark in New-
Jersey, and allow'd by proper Judges to be far the best made
in America; likewise a choice Parcel of North-River Pipes
and Hoghead Staves, and Hoghead Heading, both dres'd
and undres'd;—a Parcel of choice Carolina Tar, in good
order for shipping.

PURSUANT to an act of the Go-
vernor, the Council, and the General Assembly of the
Colony of New-York, entitled, an "Act to prevent frauds
in debtors: Notice is hereby given, that we Isaac Corfa and
Joseph Bull, of the city of New-York, merchants, and Ben-
jamin Blagge, of the City of New-York, Esq;—have been
duly appointed Trustees for all the creditors of Gerrit Sp.
De Wint, of the island of St. Thomas, in the West-Indies,
merchant; and we do pursuant to the directions of the said
act hereby require all persons who are indebted to the said
Gerrit Sp. De Wint, by the first day of April next, to pay
unto us the said Trustees, all such sum or sums of money,
which they owe to the said Gerrit Sp. De Wint, and deliv-
er all other effects of the said Gerrit Sp. De Wint, which
he, she, or they may have in their hands, power, or custody,
unto us the said Trustees.—Given under our hands, this
30th day of December, 1768.

ISAAC CORFA,
JOSEPH BULL,
BEN. BLAGGE, Trustees.

Just imported, and to be sold by
JANE BLUNDELL,
Near the FORT.

PEASE —True early Char- ton marrow, and dwarf marrow fat.	strawberry. Leeks Carrot—True orange. Parsnip.
Beans —Large Windsor and others.	Turnip—Early Dutch, large field and late.
Lettuces of all sorts—early cut, true cabbage, imperial and Sicily.	Spinage—Broad leaf'd and round.
Radish —Scarlet and short top'd.	Celery—Italian and solid. Beets—Red and white.
Colliflower —Best early and late.	Parsley—Cur'd & Hambro'. Graft—Double tongued; Mustard—White.
Cabbage —early—Battersey, sugar loaf, Yorkshire and Dutch; late—Best Russia, Druon, large late, true red, green and yellow cur'd Savoy; and Scotch Cale.	<i>Graft Seeds.</i> Clover—Broad red, and fine white Dutch. Lucern.
Onion —White Spanish and	A L S O, Split pease, oatmeal grots, and the best of oatmeal, fresh ground.

By THE AMERICAN COMPANY,
At the Theatre, in John Street, on Friday, the 20th of
January, Inst. will be presented, a COMEDY, call'd,
THE JEALOUS WIFE,
SINGING, by Mr. WOOLLS,
By Particular Desire, (for that Night only) Mr. Hallam,
will present the Audience with a
PICTURE of a PLAY-HOUSE; Or,
BUCKS Have at ye all.
To which will be added,
MISS IN HER TEENS.

TO BE LET,

THE Corner House upon the
Dock, at the West Side of the Exchange—Inquire
of **PETER GOELET.**

Just imported from the Maker, and original Inventor, now
in London, the rightly prepared and improved

LIQUID TRUE BLUE.

THIS Preparation will give to Silk if white,
a most beautiful Blue; if yellow a fine Green; if Red
or Pink, a rich and agreeable Purple, by a Method so per-
fectly easy, as renders it useful to all Families, only pouring
a little of the Liquid into a Quantity of Water, no matter
how large, and whether it be hot or cold, and the Silk will
immediately Drain the Dye from the Water, and become of
the lively Colours mentioned above: A Phial is fully suffi-
cient for a complete Suit, but as for other small Things, as
Hats, Shades, Ribbons, &c. a Phial will serve many Times,
and if well cork'd up will always keep good. It is pro-
vided with Directions that shews not only how to manage
the Dye, but also the Silk, that it may be finished to Perfection.
To be sold Wholesale and Retail by Mr. NORR,
Bookfeller, and by the Printer heretof, in New-York, where
all Dealers in the British Plantations may be supplied; and
may have a Specimen of the Colours, with the Hand and
Seal of Mr. FALCK, Inventor, and principal Proprietor of
this Liquid, which serves as a Certificate to all Venders in
the British Dominions, to guard against Counterfeits.
Price 3s. 6d. New-York Currency.

Mr. Falck begs Leave to observe, that it is his Original In-
vention, first made Public in New-York, 1766, and since in
England. He returns his sincere Thanks to the Ladies and
the Public in General, for the kind Reception he has met
with; he has brought it to its Perfection, and will make it
his study to give continual Satisfaction. He earnestly cau-
tions the Public against the Impositions of Counterfeits, which
have appeared in New-York since his Absence, (an Inconve-
nience which Useful Inventions generally labour under by
Quacks, whose Study it is to impose on the Public) which he
hopes will be attended to, and the Counterfeit treated with
that Contempt it deserves.

Connecticut, N. York, 9th January, 1769.

THE creditors of Mr. Evan
Cameron, late of said Norwalk, deceased, are here-
by notified, that the Commissioners appointed by the Court
of Probate for the district of Fairfield, to receive and exam-
ine the claims of the creditors to the estate of said deceased,
which is represented insolvent; have appointed to meet for
that purpose, at the dwelling house of Mr. Daniel Thacher,
inn-holder in said Norwalk, on the first Wednesdays of Fe-
bruary and March, and on the second Wednesday of April
next.

JOSEPH PLATT,
ASA SPALDING, Commissioners.

RUN away the 2d infant, (Janu-
ary, 1769,) from Evant Van Zile, of Second River,
Bergen County, New-Jersey, an Irish servant lad, named
Robert Campbell, about 18 years of age, and 5 feet high,
slim bodied, fair complexion, pale face, one of his feet a
little crooked, occasioned by a bruise, has a seal'd head, is
very fluent of speech, has much of the Irish accent, and can
speak English, Dutch, and High Dutch: He had on among
other things, a dark grey beak'd half furrow coat, a pair
of black plush breeches, and a blue and white worsted cap.
Whoever brings the said runaway to his master, will be
paid two dollars reward, if taken up within, or three dol-
lars, if taken up out of the said province, besides all reason-
able charges. Supposed to be gone towards Millstone. 59 62

NOTICE is hereby given, that the
plantation belonging to **George Hicks**, absconded, lying
opposite to Middletown Point, in East New-Jersey, will be
exposed to sale by way of public vendue, at the house of
Jarrett Wall, at Mount-pleasant, on Wednesday the first
day of March next. The said plantation contains about
120 acres of land, whereon is a dwelling-house, barn, a
very good bearing orchard, some very good salt meadow,
and not much of the land cleared. The vendue to begin
at one o'clock said day, where the conditions of sale will be
published. January the 16th, 1769.

JOHN BURROWS,
JARRETT WALL, and } Auditors.
LEWIS FORMAN.

WHEREAS on the late Examination before the honour-
able House of Assembly, it appeared, that Mr. Jauncey
had for many Years, been privately a generous Benefac-
tor to the Poor of this City, by the Hands of Obadiah
Wells;—And whereas, a Report has been industriously
propagated, that upon going round among the Presby-
terian Congregation, to which Mr. Jauncey belongs, no
Persons could be found who had received his Benefac-
tions.—A Friend to Truth, and an Admirer of Mr.
Jauncey's amiable and benevolent Disposition, has pub-
lished the following Affidavits, for the Satisfaction of the
Public, without the Privy of Mr. Jauncey, or any of
his Family.

City of New-York, **HENRY GULICK**, and Phoebe his
Wife; **CLEMENT PLACE**, and Susannah
his Wife; **WILLIAM FENWICK CLARKE**, Mary Clarke, and
Sarah Galler, being duly sworn, depose and say; and first
the said Sarah Galler, for herself faith, that about two
Years ago, being in great Distress, and unable to work, she
was recommended by Mr. Obadiah Wells, to **J. Jauncey**, of
the said City Esq; as a proper Object of Charity, and received
from him a load of Wood and some Money.—That
she has frequently received Charity from Mr. Wells, and
often heard of charitable Actions done by him.—And,
the said Clement Place, for himself, says, that some Years
ago, being in great Distress and in want of Necessaries, he
applied to the said Obadiah Wells, who recommended him
to the said **James Jauncey**, and that the said **James Jauncey**,
gave him two Loads of Wood, and a little Money, to the
Value altogether of somewhat more than forty Shillings,
to the best of his Remembrance.—And the said Clement
Place, and Susannah his Wife, say, that they have been
from Time to Time, for several Years past, relieved with

Fire-Wood, and other Necessaries, by the said Obadiah
Wells.—And, the said **William Fenwick Clarke**, **Ma-
ry Clarke**, **Henry Gulick**, and **Phoebe his Wife**, for them-
selves say, that being Poor and in Necessity, they have been
from Time to Time for some Years past, relieved by the
said Obadiah Wells, with Wood, Beef, Pork, and other
Necessaries; and that they have known several other indi-
gent Persons, from Time to Time relieved by the said Ob-
adiah Wells, in the same Manner.—And, the said
Henry Gulick, for himself further faith, that when his
Health would permit, he has been frequently employed by
the said Obadiah Wells, to cart Wood from the Boats, to
divers Places about Fresh-water, and the Meadow, and on
the Church Land, and to the said Obadiah Wells's back Sta-
ble, from whence he and other poor People, had it out
when in Distress. And farther these Deponents say not.

HENRY GULICK,
her
PHOEBE GULICK,
Mark.
Sworn this 16th of January, 1769,
before us, the first Named Ex }
Persons. } **CLEMENT PLACE,**
CORNELIUS ROSEVET. } her
ANDREW GAUTIER. } **SUSANNAH PLACE,**
Mark.
WILLIAM FENWICK CLARKE,
her
MARY CLARKE,
Mark.
And the last named Person before }
me, on the Date as above. } **SARAH GALLER,**
ANDREW GAUTIER. } Mark.

City of New-York, **OBADIAH WELLS**, of the said City,
being duly sworn, upon the Holy
Evangelists of Almighty God, depose, and faith, that he
has for several Years last past, been employed by **James**
Jauncey, of the said City, Esq; to distribute considerable
Sums of Money, and large Quantities of Fire-wood, Beef,
Pork, Wine, Butter, Sugar, Blankets, Clothing, and other
Necessaries, among the Sick and Poor of the said City; but
especially such as lived about Fresh-water, and the Mea-
dows, and on the Church-Land near the College.—That
the said **James Jauncey**, always enjoined him the Deponent,
to use the utmost Secrecy, in distributing the Articles afore-
said, strictly forbidding him to acquaint any of the Persons
whom he relieved, with the Name of their Benefactor, or
even to let his the said **James Jauncey**'s Wife or Children,
know any thing of the Matter. That the said **James Jauncey**,
also directed him the Deponent, to exercise the utmost
Impartiality, in distributing the said Articles to the most
Needy and deserving Objects, whether they were Church-
People, Presbyterians, or of any other Denomination,
without paying Regard to their religious Profession.—
That accordingly he, the said Deponent, has from Time to
Time, distributed the several Articles aforesaid, conforma-
bly to the Directions of the said **James Jauncey**, in the most
secret Manner, and to such Persons as he thought most de-
serving thereof.—That he has relieved by this Means a
considerable Number of Poor People, (some Hundreds he
believes) who could testify the same, had not Precautions
been taken to conceal not only Mr. Jauncey's Name, but
even his, the Deponent's Agency in the Matter; and particu-
larly **Sarah Galler**, **Henry Gulick**, **Clement Place**, and
William Fenwick Clarke.—That the said **James Jauncey**,
has long since directed him this Deponent, whenever he
found any Persons in Distress, to afford them Relief; and
if he had no Monies at that Time in Hand, to keep an Ac-
count of what he expended, and that he the said **James**
Jauncey would repay it;—that he has frequently done so,
and that those Orders have never been countermanded,
except at the Times of making Interest for Representatives
in Assembly; and at the Time of the late Examination be-
fore the honourable House of Assembly, upon Mr. Scott's
Charge of Bribery and Corruption against the said **James**
Jauncey.—And, this Deponent further faith, that he
verily believes, that the several Sums of Money, and other
Articles above enumerated, from Time to Time put into
his Hands, and paid to him by the said **James Jauncey**, for
the Relief of the Sick and Poor, were the private Property
of the said **James Jauncey**, and that the same, together with
the other private charitable Actions done by the said **James**
Jauncey, for the Space of five Years preceding the late Elec-
tion, must have amounted to, and cost the said **James**
Jauncey, at least, three hundred Pounds a Year.—And,
this Deponent further faith, that he has been employed to
distribute some Collections made for the Use of the Poor, at
the Presbyterian Meeting in this City, and also several Sums
of Money, put into his Hands by charitable and well dis-
posed Gentlemen, but that the whole did not, to the best
of his Remembrance, amount to a twentieth Part, of what
he had so received as above, from the said **James Jauncey**.
—And, this Deponent further faith, that as far as he
can recollect this Affidavit, it contains the Substance of the
Evidence, which he the Deponent gave at the late Examina-
tion before the honourable House of Assembly, as to the
Particulars herein contained; and that the aforesaid **James**
Jauncey, is no Ways privy to the making hereof, nor has fo-
licited the same; nor has received any Intimation of the
Design of making it, from the said Deponent, or any other
Person or Persons to his Knowledge or Belief.—And fur-
ther this Deponent faith not.

OBADIAH WELLS.
Sworn this 16th Day of January,
1769, before Us
CORNELIUS ROSEVELT,
ANDREW GAUTIER.

FROM the foregoing Affidavits it appears that Mr.
Jauncey, has long been a most uncommon Instance of
Charity and Benevolence.—He has been watchful to sup-
ply the Necessities of the Poor, and relieve those whom
Sickness and Pain, had rendered unable to subsist by their
own Industry, in the most private Manner, without Osen-
tation or Parade.—Should it be possible that the least doubt
yet remains in the Minds of any People, the Publisher of
these Affidavits declares, that he has seen a rough Account
of Monies expended by the said Obadiah Wells, in pursu-
ance of the Orders of Mr. Jauncey, about five Years ago,
amounting to near £.100, laid out in the Course of a single
Day.—If ever there was a Character meritorious both
in the Sight of God and Man, it is that of the person who
endeavours to alleviate the Miseries of his fellow Creatures,
and render the Lot of the Poor tolerable.—Such a
Character is that of the worthy Man above named.—
He is a Candidate for the ensuing Election, and no Doubt
every Friend to Mankind, will testify their Approbation of
his almost unexampled Conduct, by giving him their Vote
upon that Occasion, with Messrs. **Cruger**, **De Lancey**, and
Walton, whose unblemished Reputations and spirited Beha-
viours, entitle them to the Favour, and Esteem of the Public.

POETS CORNER.

From the Public Ledger.

*Nullam est genus rerum, quod aut aduulsum a ceteris, seipsum
conspicit, aut quo si cetera carent, vim suam atque eternitatem
conferre possint.* Cæc.

PARENTS to children owe nutritional aid,
That care by filial piety's repaid;
When these thro' time have Offspring of their own,
And, the grand origin of stock is shown,
When people spread; and Colonies increase,
And arts denote the happiness of peace,
The retrospect for ancestry is lost,
And stubborn love succeeds like Zembla's frost;
Self-preservation then is only seen,
Which governs all the world as Nature's Queen.
Suppose from France our early parents came,
Are France and England now the very same
As when they both pronounce'd one common tongue,
And this dependent on its mother hung?
Americans and Britons differ too,
When their different interests pursue;
For, benefits reciprocal must be
The basis and the soul of amity.
Away, away ye prating idle fools,
Who teach obedience to despotic rules;
Let hated climes contain the supple slave,
Freedom will always animate the brave,
Will make the lofty oak and cedar bow,
And pay their adoration to the plough;
Nor is it hard for a perspective eye,
Thro' the dark womb of time great truths to spy,
Where palaces and temples pure shall rise,
And happy commerce graze propitious skies;
When Provinces shall into Kingdoms grow,
And wealth and plenty through each nation flow,
Until by jarring principles they fall,
And one imperial City swallows all.

T. L.

*[We are sorry that the Verses applicable to the approaching
Election, are not quite correct enough for Publication.]*

To the Freeholders and Freemen, of the City of
New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

WE beg leave to return you our most hearty Thanks,
for the general Approbation you have shewn of our
past Conduct, by nominating Your late Members as Can-
didates for the ensuing Election. It affords Us the most sin-
cere Pleasure to find that our Constituents think We mani-
fested a proper Spirit in asserting and maintaining their just
Rights and Liberties.

Sensible how much depends on our Union and Harmony
We embraced with the Approbation of Our Friends, the
earliest Opportunity of signifying our Desire to join with
PHILIP LIVINGSTON, Esq; Our late Fellow Member;
but as He has declined serving, — Mr. JOHN CRUGER,
the late Mayor, who formerly served You with Fidelity and
Honour, has been prevailed on to join Us, at the earnest
Solicitation of a great Number of the Inhabitants, —
And, We hope by Our future Conduct to Merit a Continu-
ance of Your Esteem and Favour, as We are determined
that the Liberty, Prosperity, and true Interest of Our Coun-
try, shall be the constant Objects of Our Steady Pursuits.

We are with the greatest Respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient,

And Obligated Humble Servants,

JAMES DE LANCEY,

JACOB WALTON,

JAMES JAUNCEY.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR Votes and Interest are therefore requested at the
ensuing Election for

JOHN CRUGER,

JAMES DE LANCEY,

JACOB WALTON,

JAMES JAUNCEY.

To the Freeholders and Freemen, of the City and
County of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM an earnest Desire to avoid all Occasion of Heat and
Party Spirit, at a Time when so much depends on our
Union and Harmony, — I should with great Pleasure
have exerted myself, to support the common Interest of our
late worthy Representatives, at the ensuing Election: —
But, as Mr. LIVINGSTON, absolutely refused to stand as
a Candidate; and, as a great Number of respectable In-
habitants of this City, at their late Meeting, have been pleas-
ed to Request me to offer myself, in Union with Mr.
DE LANCEY, Mr. WALTON, and Mr. JAUNCEY,
as your Representatives; I take this Opportunity of ac-
cepting the Honour conferred on me.

This fresh Proof of your Confidence and Regard,
gives me the highest Satisfaction. And, as I have always en-
deavoured to answer your Expectation, by a faithful Dis-
charge of the high Trust which you have been pleased re-
peatedly to repose in me, You may depend, that I shall
improve every Opportunity, to promote the Welfare and In-
terest of my Country; and, more especially, the Prosperity
of the worthy Inhabitants, of this City and County. —
The Favour of whose Votes and Interest, I now request for
Mr. DE LANCEY, Mr. WALTON, Mr. JAUN-
CEY, and

Gentlemen,

Your most Obligated,

And most Obedient,

NEW-YORK, January 9th, 1769. Humble Servant,

JOHN CRUGER.

W. C. H. U. L. E. T.
DANCING-MASTER.

BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies
and Gentlemen of this City, that he has opened his
School, at Mrs. Roger's Boarding School, in Wall Street;
where constant Attendance is given on the School Days. He
likewise teaches the Violin and German Flute, and the Use
of the small Sword to any Gentleman that would choose to
learn in private.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

WANTS A PLACE.

A Miller from London, who understands
both water and wind-mills, — and likewise knows
both the English and Scotch method of making Oat-meal.
Any person that wants, may apply to the printer. 58 61

WANTED.

TO do the Washing and Ironing in a large
family, a Woman who can do the business well, and
bring a good recommendation. 58-61

**Just imported from London, in the
Snow General Gage, Capt. Kemble, and to be sold by
SAMUEL DEALL,**

In Broad-Street opposite the End of Beaver-Street,
General assortment of Broad leaved spinage
A kitchen garden seeds, White Roman mustard and
such as fine early Charle- pepper grass
ton, marrow-fat, Spanish Round red, and early Dutch
marrow and blue union turnips
pease Chervil, curl'd parsley, and
Broad Windsor and early cucumber seed
Lisbon beans
Red & white Spanish onion, A L S O:
and leek Finest Durham flour of must-
Fine orange carrot tard
Scarlet radish, and parsnip Split pease
Green and white, Coss and Scots harley, & oatmeal fresh
cabbage lettuce ground
Fine colly flower, & red beet Fine green and feuchong
Early sugar loaf, Yorkshire teas, with
Batterley and red cabbage An assortment of hosiery,
Fine yellow and green favoy millenary, haberdashery
Purple and white broccola and perfumery goods as
Fine curled endive or sickery usual.
Canary and rape seed, for — 58 61—
birds

TO BE LET.

FOR one or more years, from the first of
May next, the large convenient dwelling house, situated
in Broad-Street, near the Exchange. Now in the tenure of
Mr. Uriah Hendricks: For particulars enquire of James Van
Vareck. 58—

Imported per the General Gage, Capt. Kemble, and Wel-
moreland, Captain Luce, from London, and to be sold
reasonably, by

JOHN HUNT,

In Smith's-Street, near Mr. Bend's:

BLUE copperplate furniture cal-
licoes, muslin, cambricks, pistol and other lawns,
Irish linens, dowlas's cotton checks, Irish cambricks, tammies,
black Perilians, peeling and fattins, lungee and silk romals,
bandanoses, Barcelona, mode, and linen handkerchiefs; wo-
men's purple and crimson grain, and fatten dyed lamb gloves
and mitts, white kid ditto, worsted mitts, gimps, mignonnet
and black lace, a variety of fashionable ribbons, Hofs's
and Bristol shoes, clogs and golo-shoes, children's Morocco
shoes and pumps, white, red and yellow flannels, worsted
breeches pieces, men's, women's, boy's and girl's worsted
hose; white jeans, brown buckrams, glazed linens, men's
buckskin and other gloves, men's and boy's felt hats, sailors
bound caps; a variety of coloured, Flemish, Scots and darning
threads; Balladine sewing silks, scarf twist, silk knee gar-
ters, silk ferrits, quality and shoe bindings, tapes, bobbins,
shirt buttons, cotton laces, pins, white chapel, common and
darning needles, &c. &c. Also choice Bohea tea. 57 60

New-York, January 5, 1769.

**The SUBSCRIBER
HAVING opened his Day and**

Night school, informs the respectable Public, that he
teaches the following Branches of Literature with Fidelity,
viz. Orthography or true Spelling, Orthoepy or just Pronun-
ciation, which the Pupil is taught, not by Precept alone;
but by ocular Example, and manual Application of some
of the Organs of Speech, in such a Manner, that he can-
not avoid (if he tries) pronouncing whatever is required;
Reading, with proper Stops, Emphasis, Cadence, Quantity
and a Delivery, varied and governed by the Sense. Writing is
also carefully attended to, as will be evident to any who
shall be pleased to inspect the Progress of his Pupils; Arith-
metic, Vulgar and Decimal, Mensuration of Superficies, so-
lids, &c. and that in a very familiar Method, well adapted
to Mercantile Affairs. Merchants Accounts according to
the most approved Method, by Charge and Discharge or
Double Entry, illustrated by a Variety of Specimens, suffi-
cient to render the whole System familiar to the tenderest Ca-
pacity. 57 60 HUGH HUGHES.

TO BE SOLD,



A TRACT of land lying
in Freehold, in the county of Mon-
mouth, East New-Jersey; containing about
six hundred acres, on which is a good house,
barn, three orchards, and upwards of three
hundred acres of cleared upland and meadow.
The said tract is so situated, that it will an-
swer to make three farms or settlements; so that there may be a
sufficient quantity of clear upland and meadow, and plenty of good
timber to each part: The whole would suit any gentleman or far-
mer, the most part good land, lying in a good neighbourhood, a
healthy pleasant place, and as beautiful a prospect, as perhaps any
in the province. Any person who inclines to purchase, may have
the whole, or either of the parts, by applying to the subscriber
who lives on the premises, JOHN ANDERSON.
ALSO to be sold, A tract of land lying in said Freehold, be-
longing to Joseph Newton, jun. containing as is supposed, about
sixty acres, the most part cleared, having on it a good orchard,
house, barn, and smith's shop (being a suitable place for a black-
smith, having been occupied by blacksmiths upwards of fifty years.)
Also near two hundred acres of wood land lying about a mile dis-
tant from the same. — Any person inclining to purchase, may ap-
ply to the subscriber for further particulars.
January 6, 1769. 58 61 JOHN ANDERSON.

Walter & Tho. Buchanan & Co.

Have just imported in the Brigantine William, Capt. Lang-
don, from Liverpool, and now opening for Sale, at these
Store in Queen-Street

A Quantity of strip blanketting,
6-4, 8-4, and 9-4 rolls blankets, swanskin, balises
and bannels, with a large assortment of goods, as usual,
which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.
N. B. Have for sale a few pipes of Madeira wine.
58 59

Choice new RICE,

Just imported per Captain Schermerhorne, from Charles-
Town, and to be sold by

HENRY WILMOT,

In Hanover-Square, and with the last Vessels from London,
A Great Variety of Callicoos,
Cambricks, Pistol and long Lawns, Dowlsies and
Tandems, Women's and Children's Shoes, Persian satins;
plain and figured Sarfenees, Gauzes, Modes and India Per-
sians; a great Variety of Ribbons, Fans, Blond and black
Laces and Trimmings; also a great Variety of Tunbridge
and Jewellery Wares, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Millinery,
&c. &c. &c. 57 60

City of New-York, New Street, (the Upper End)
October 11, 1768.

CAVE JONES,

CONVEYANCER and SCRIVENER:

TAKES this Method to acquaint
the Public in general, that having served a regular
Clerkship to the Profession of the Law in London, and
assisted for four Years thereafter, the first Practitioners there;
He in that Time acquired the just Knowledge of the above
Business, and will in future prepare (in a perfect Manner)
Deeds for the absolute Conveyance of Property, Mortgages,
Wills, Deeds of Gift, Articles of Copartnership, and all other
Instruments of Writing, to such effect, as to prevent Dis-
putes and litigious Law-Suits, upon Terms (even at this
dreary Time) no Way exceptionable. Particulars whereof
will be made known upon Application at his Abode as above.
He would also assist Merchants, or others, in collecting their
Monies, either upon Commission or Agreement. And will
solicit Cash, if upon indisputable Security in this Province.
The Subscriber humbly hopes to receive Encouragement
from those experienced, as being truly willing to assist all in
indigent Circumstances, so far as may possibly prove in his
Power. Any Favours conferred, will be most thankfully
received, and ever gratefully acknowledged, by
The Public's truly obedient,
And very humble Servant,
CAVE JONES.

No evident Service rendered, no Reward requested.
Strict Secrecy may be depended upon.

To the Free-holders and Free-men of the City and
County of New-York.

THE Appointment of two Members only, by the various
Denominations of Dissenters, who form a Majority of
the Electors of this City and County, having been offered
and not complied with; It was unanimously agreed at a
Meeting of several Hundred Inhabitants, that Philip Living-
ston, Peter Van Brugh Livingston, Theodoros Van Wyck,
and John Morin Scott, Esqrs, be Candidates at the ensuing
Election for Representatives: The Votes and Interests of the
Free-holders and Free-men are therefore requested for those
Gentlemen.
New-York, January 4, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

By **JACOB HALLETT, Taylor,**
At the South Side of the Fly-Market, next Door to John
Vanderbilt, at the Sign of the Golden-Ball;

GREEN and bohea tea, coffee,
chocolate, pepper, alspice, rice, loaf, lump, and
brown sugar; Scotch snuff, by the bladder and quantity.
A L S O,

An assortment of dry goods, suitable for the season, such
as Bath rugs, coating, bearskins, frize, worsted cloth, pen-
ington, baize, flannels, 3, 4, and 5 thread worsted breeches
pieces, sattinets for breeches; a few pieces of best fine in-
grain cloths, middling and coarse ditto, rattinets, shallons,
tammies, shags and Manchester velvets, nankeens, striped
burdet, Irish linen, check, striped holland; stockings, gloves,
handkerchiefs, brown linen, scarf twist, sewing silk, threads,
buckram, binding, knee garters, silver chain, gold and sil-
ver thread basket buttons; best scarf twist ditto, mohair dit-
to, worsted do. double gilt and plated ditto, pen knives, &c.
shoe and knee buckles, scissars, &c. &c. &c. 56 59

Lately imported, and to be sold by
EDWARD LAIGHT,

A General Assortment of Ironmongery and
Cutlery, likewise all the Articles necessary
to the Currying Business, and half tanned
Leather, for the Use of Vessels.

Said LAIGHT, has at present to dispose of, a
large Quantity of good Seal Leather.

Robert Meetkerke,

Surgeon and Practitioner in Physick,

LATELY arrived from London,
and who has studied and practised in the different
Hospitals of London and Edinburgh, acquaints the public
in general of New-York, that he will be ready to attend,
and give his Advice in all Cases of Surgery and Physick, and
is daily to be spoke with at Capt. John Giffords, in Maiden
Lane, near the Fly-market. 41

[THURSDAY JANUARY 19, 1769.]

appeal to the Church of protestants. NICHOL

***** N' answer to what is called the Cen-
 ***** tinally arguments which are 60

The distinction has been sufficiently made be-

The Remonstrant's * argument that judges may

By the plan for an American Episcopate, which

Having made this brief recapitulation of what has

2. Though I mention the Remonstrant, yet (36 Emile) -

I have more than once had occasion to complain of the Centinel for laying down his charges and of

To general charges, in this case, it may be sufficient to give general answers.

This appeal may be unnecessary to those who

As to the order and institution of Bishops, and

And now let us hear the sentiments of the first

LUTHER expresses great veneration for Prelacy,

CALVIN recommends the Hierarchy to the king

Now such an hierarchy as this, is what hath been

CALVIN himself, says he, honoured all Bishops, "that were not subjects of the Pope, and taught

The like testimony of Calvin's regard to our

" Since the Church of England is a TRUE

"This was so much the opinion of our great and

Here then is a very different testimony concern-

BEZA, some time the colleague, and afterwards

* Gall. Confess.

† See this and other Testimonies in *Stillingfleet's Unreasonable*.

Notes of Separation—Bingham's Apology of the French Church, &c.
—For where the charge is old, we have no need of new answer:
in a church that hath had so many able advocates:

the rigid successor of CALVIN, was of the same mind with respect particularly to the English Bishops.—“The Church of England, says he, after the reformation was supported and flood by the authority of Arch-bishops and Bishops, of which order she had many, not only famous Martyrs, but excellent doctors and pastors, and may she ever enjoy that singular blessing of God upon her.” And in a dedication of his new testament to Queen Elizabeth he says—“England enjoys what perhaps no other kingdom does, the complete possession of the pure and sincere doctrine of the GOSPEL.”

MONSIEUR LE MOYNE, a learned foreigner, and professor of divinity at Leyden, delivers himself thus—“As to Episcopal government, what is there in it that is dangerous, and may reasonably alarm men's consciences? If this be capable of depriving us of eternal glory, and shutting the gates of Heaven, who was there that entered there for the space of fifteen hundred years, since that for all that time, all the Churches of the world had no other sort of government? Who was it for so many ages, that made up the councils of the Church, as well general as particular? Was it not the Bishops? And is it not to their wife conduct, to which, next under God, his word is beholden for its victories and triumphs?”

With such testimonies as these on our side, we need not regard the Barkings of a thousand Centinels; but I shall have more to say on this subject in my next.

P. S. In the 21st paragraph of the last Anatomist, instead of these words—“but a little afterwards, in the same number he recovers himself, and appears very well content, &c.”—read as follows—“but, in the preceding sentence of the same number, he appears very well contented, &c.”

• Baz. Resp. ad Scrav.

WHEREAS ABIJAH ABBOT, Carpenter, late of the City of New-York, deceased, has left me the Subscriber, an Executrix of his last Will and Testament. This is therefore to desire all Persons who are indebted to the Estate of the said ABIJAH ABBOT, deceased, to make immediate Payment thereof; and all others who are Creditors of the same, to bring in their Accounts, that a just Estimate may be formed of the Estate, and the Executrix, proceed to a Settlement.

MARY ABBOTT, Executrix.
For the **GRANADES,** The **Sloop RACHEL,** Joseph Seymour, Master; WILL sail in three Weeks; For Freight or Passage, apply to **THOMAS DURHAM,** or said Master.
N. B. Said Vessel will take Horses on Freight.

TO BE SOLD,
A Farm of land, containing 300 acres, lying and being in the county of West Chester, and township of New Rochelle, about two miles from the landing, and situate on the road leading from the landing to the White Plains; There is about 150 acres of wood land on said farm, about 38 acres of very good meadow, clear'd, and a considerable deal of swamp, which may be improv'd into excellent mowing ground; There is also on said farm, two large orchards, one old and the other young, the greatest part grafted fruit; out of which has been made in one year, 80 barrels of cider; there are excellent pears of different sorts, and a great variety of peaches, with plenty of cherries; The farm is all very well water'd, with a brook running thro' it, on which a saw-mill might be erected, with a convenience for a tan yard, where there has been one already, with several of the utensils yet remaining. There is on said farm, a stone house of one story high, with large garret rooms; there are four large rooms on the lower floor, with a linter, that extends the whole length of the house, and which might be improv'd into convenient bedrooms; there are also two sleeping rooms above; said house has adjoining to it a good kitchen, with two rooms in it, and there is also a very good cellar under the house: There are on the premises two large barns, with a cider-mill and house, with other out-houses. Whoever has a mind to purchase said farm, for further information may apply to Levinus Clarkson, or Adrian Bancker, merchants in New-York, and shall have an indisputable title, by
(55 58) **OLIVER BESLY.**

Stopped about six Weeks ago,
THREE marked ruffled Shirts: The Owner, proving his Property and paying Charges, may have them again on Application to the Subscriber, living at the Corner of Beekman's Slip.
JAMES THOMPSON.
New-York, December 26, 1768.

A Gentleman in England, returns Thanks to the kind Gentleman who wrote him an Anonymous Letter, dated Sept. 11, 1767; and would think himself much honoured with his Correspondence, under his real Name. Which on his Honour he would never disclose to any Person whatever.

Wants Employment,

A Person who can write a good Hand and understands Merchants Accounts, is willing to agree with any Gentleman, on reasonable Terms:—For further Particulars inquire of the Printer. 55 58

TO BE SOLD, by PHILIP LIVINGSTON,

At his Store near the Ferry Stairs,
BROAD-cloths in half pieces of all colours, Bath coating, forest cloths, rattens and frizes of all sorts, bearskins, red and blue coating, fear-nought, spotted swanikin, striped blankets of all sorts, serges; black and coloured worsted patterns for breeches, men's plain and ribbed worsted hose, women's hose; tammies, durants, shalloon, felt hats, fustians, Turkey stripes, Turkey burdets; worsted plush, checks of all sorts usually imported; Scotch handkerchiefs, Manchester velvets, silk and cotton gowns, Holland sheeting, dowlas, printed and penciled calicoes, purple do. chintzes, cambricks, lawns, counterpane, chamoises, diaper table cloths, silk romals, black, blue, and ash coloured pelongs; sewing silks of all colours, sewing thread, silk damascus, writing paper, powder blue, white wash brushes, hand brushes and shoe brushes; marble chimney pieces and squares, netting twine; 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. and 30d. nails, two and a quarter inch sheathing nails, four and a half inch deck nails; a complete assortment of buckles and buttons, penknives, snuff boxes; knives and forks, ivory and horn combs, knitting pins, brass and steel thimbles, metal and stone links; 6 by 8 crown window glass, quart bottles in hampers, ginger in bags, heart and club steel, tea kettles, grindstones; bohea and congo tea, double and single refined loaf sugar, lump sugar, Commune or Leyden cheese; brandy and geneva in cases and casks, fine cordials in tases, and a cargo of choice Teneriff wine, just imported. 55 58

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,
MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the newest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumbrance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to casts and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approv'd of by the Society of stay-makers in London; he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.
N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 55 59

S L E D S,

Two extraordinary well made Efopus ones, To be sold reasonable, by
ABEEL & BYVANCK,
Near COENTIES-MARKET;
Also an Assortment of Ironmongery, London blister'd and German Steel; best refin'd bar and Sheet Iron; a few Bars of square Swedes Iron fit for Harrow-Teeth; also Boy's Skates very cheap. (55 58)

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James M'Evers, late of this city, merchant, deceased, by book, bond, or note, are requested to make speedy settlement of the same with Charles M'Evers; and those having demands on said estate, are also desired to bring in their accounts that they may be immediately settled.

ELIZABETH M'EVERS, Executrix.
CHARLES M'EVERS, Executors.
CHARLES M'EVERS,
Intending to carry on the business of his late brother, desires to inform those who have been heretofore supplied at his stores; that he has now on hand, a large and seasonable assortment of European and India goods, and that they will be disposed of on the usual terms. 47—

ANCHORS,
FROM one to ten Hundred Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality to any made in Europe.—
A L S O,
Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by
JOHN ABEEL,
Near Coenties market, who can supply any Gentlemen on short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight. 59 60

New-Jersey, December 20, 1768.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber on Saturday Night last, a certain Daniel Stone, who has been from Ireland about two Years; has much of the Bogue in his Talk, is near 20 Years old, and about five Feet ten Inches high, with a fair Complexion, and black Hair: He took with him a little brown Horse between 13 and 14 Hands high, with a Saddle and Bridle. The said Daniel Stone, had on 'when he absconded,' a Thickset Fustian Coat and Waistcoat, a Silver faced Hat, an old brown Bath Rug Great Coat, a Pair of Buckskin Breeches, and a Pair of brown Home-spun Stockings.—Whoever will apprehend the said Runaway, or give Notice where the Horse may be found, shall be entitled to the above Reward to be paid by me
56 59 **JOHN CAREY.**

WHEREAS Catherine, my Wife has for some Time behaved in a disorderly Manner, has frequently eloped from me, and I am apprehensive may run me in Debt. These are therefore to forewarn all Persons, not to trust, harbour or entertain her as my account, for that I will pay no Debt of her contracting after the Date hereof. Witness my Hand, this 21st of December, 1768.
THOMAS CLEMMONS, Rope-Maker.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very good House with eight Acres of good Pasture Land adjoining, situate about one Mile from Newark Church, on the main Road to Second-River. The House is almost new, 45 Feet by 32, fronts the Road, has 4 good Rooms on a Floor, with a Fire-Place in each, an Entry through nine Feet wide, a good Cellar under the Whole, which has one Fire-Place for a Kitchen, the Door of which opens in the Rear even with the Ground: On the whole it is very convenient for a Gentleman's Country Seat or a Store, as a great Part of the Trade of Newark passes by the Door, and the Lot joins the River, gives a fine Prospect of the River both above and below Newark, as well as of Capt. Kennedy's Mansion-House, and Plantation on Barbadoes Neck. On the Land there is a good Chaise House and Barn, about 80 young Apple Trees, besides other Fruit Trees and Garden. Also a Pot-Ash Works with three Boilers and one Copper, and as complete an oven for refining as any in America, will be sold either with or without the other, on reasonable Terms. Apply to **ISAAC MYER,** on the Premises, or **THOMAS GRANT,** at New-York.
N. B. If more Land should be wanted, it may be had on reasonable Terms in the Neighbourhood. 57

HENRY REMSEN, JUNIOR, and COMPANY;

Have just imported for Sale, on the lowest terms, and now opening at their Store in Haverer-Square, the following assortment of GOODS:

SCARLET, blue, green, black, brown, and mixt broad-cloths, in half pieces	Packet ditto
Blue cloth for women's wear	Pistol lawns, buckram
Scarlet, blue, claret colour and grey mixt, Bath beaver coatings	Bed bunts and Flanders tick
Scarlet and blue silk and worsted cord for cloaks	Bombazens, cravats
Blue and red shrouds	Manchester velvets
Striped and Indian blankets	Worsted plush
Kersey blanketing	Checks of all sorts
8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 blankets	Ribbons and gimps
Blue, green, red and grey 6-4 frizes	Quality and shoe binding
Narrow frizes of all colours	Gartering, tapes
Plains and forest cloths	Pins and needles
Spotted ermine	Plain and figur'd silk mitts
Fearnoughts of all colours	Linon and cotton handkerchiefs
Bearskin and coating	Buckles, button links
Blue and red duffels	Thread, shirt buttons
Saxon green broad ways	Buttons, twist, silk, and hair
Blue, red, green, yellow, brown and embryos'd serges	Muffatees, fans, knee garters
Wiltons, jagathies, and Shalloons	Cotton romals, and Barcelona handkerchiefs
Very cheap serge dentin	Women's purple, white, black and claret colour mitts & gloves
Blue and brown kerseys	Men's shawmy, wash leather and best buckskin gloves
Striped fannells and coverlids	Women's and Girl's black worsted mitts
Everlastings and drawboys	Men's single and double strip'd worsted caps
Blue drab cloth, Figur'd amens	Men's cotton Germantown caps
Durant and Calmancoes	Men's grey rib'd knit stockings
Irish and German linens	Men's and Women's worsted stockings
Printed and pencil'd furniture calicoes, and printed cottons	Ivory and horn combs
Purple and other calicoes	Blank books, playings cards
Light and dark ground chintz	Paste boards, Ink powder
Crimson barrateens	Writing paper, &c. &c. &c.
Irish sheeting	A L S O,
7-8 and 9-4 dowlas and garlix	The very best sort of woodl-cards, Scotch saufs, catter and felt hats; white and black sailors bound hats. A few cloths without cafes, that can be well recommended.
Black taffeties	
Coloured persians, narrow ditto	
Pelongs and figured modes	
Cambricks and lawns	

L. KILBRUN'S

PAINTSTORE,
At the White-Hall, New-York.
HATH FOR SALE,

WHITE lead	Vermillion
Spanish brown	Prussian blue
Yellow oaker	White Vitriol
Verdigrise	Spanish whiting
Red lead	Paint brushes,
Linseed oil	And all sorts of crowns
White varnish	Window-glass.
Spirits of turpentine	
Also portrait painter's colours, canvas, hair and Fitch pencils, tools and gilt cas'd frames for portraits; leaf-gold, and silver, do. &c.	

and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.